

A CHECKLIST TO THE ENNOMINAE (GEOMETRIDAE) OF COSTA RICA: TAXONOMY FOR A NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY INVENTORY\*

CATALOGO SISTEMATICO DE LOS ENNOMINAE (GEOMETRIDAE) DE COSTA RICA: TAXONOMIA PARA UN INVENTARIO NACIONAL DE BIODIVERSIDAD

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ABSTRACT

A checklist to the Ennominae of Costa Rica is presented. The names of 597 species are included. Taxonomic context has been given to the work by examining type species and other representatives of the relevant genera across the whole geographic range of the neotropical region. Many of the genera to which the species have been assigned have been critically reviewed during the course of this study. Twenty two species names are recombined, and the names of seven species and one genus are synonymized. The work was based on specimens collected over two decades in Costa Rica, which are housed in the Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, and also on material in The Natural History Museum, London and the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. Wherever possible, identifications have been checked against type specimens.

KEYWORDS: Lepidoptera, Geometridae, Ennominae, Costa Rica, checklist, biodiversity inventory, Darwin Initiative.

RESUMEN

Se presenta un catálogo sistemático de los Ennominae de Costa Rica. Se incluyen los nombres de 597 especies. Se ha dado contexto taxonómico al trabajo mediante el examen de especies tipo y otros géneros relevantes a lo largo de todo el rango geográfico de la región neotropical. Muchos de los géneros a los que las especies han sido asignadas han sido revisados de forma crítica durante el transcurso de este estudio. Veintidós nombres de especies han sido re combinados, y los nombres de siete especies y de un género han sido sinonimizados. El trabajo se ha basado en especímenes recolectados durante dos décadas en Costa Rica, emplazados en el Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, y también en material del Natural History Museum de Londres y del National Museum of Natural History de Washington D.C. Cuando ha sido posible, las identificaciones se han contrastado con los especímenes tipo.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Lepidoptera, Geometridae, Ennominae, Costa Rica, catálogo taxonómico, inventario de biodiversidad, Darwin Initiative.

INTRODUCTION

Arguments for the relevance and value of systematics in coping with the biodiversity crisis have been well rehearsed in the literature (e.g., Soulé, 1990; Wilson, 1992; Janzen, 1993; Vane-Wright, 1993). While systematists make a variety

of contributions to biodiversity studies, the most fundamental of these is to provide a system of classification that enables biological information to be correctly linked to a given taxon usually at the category of species.

In this paper, we provide a checklist to the Costa Rican species of a subfamily of moths belonging to the family Geometridae, the moths with looper caterpillars. This checklist is a contribution to Costa Rica's National Biodiversity Inventory. Although an inventory is typically perceived to be a list, we prefer to think of it in more dynamic terms as a growing knowledge and reference system, of which a checklist appears as a by product and index (Janzen, 1993)

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frozen into print at a particular time. The objectives of the Costa Rican National Biodiversity Inventory are intended to facilitate: determination and identification of the species and other levels of biodiversity present; access to knowledge about the distribution of any given taxon; reliable access by the user community to specimens, images or other data; and, in the long term, an understanding of the natural history of a given species.

**THE TARGET TAXON.** The focus of this work is the Ennominae, a subfamily that includes about half the known species of the family Geometridae. The Geometridae are an appropriate target taxon for biodiversity inventory studies for several reasons. First, this group of moths is among the most species rich families of Lepidoptera, with c. 21,000 species globally (Scoble, Gaston & Crook, 1995). It is exceeded in number of species only by Pyralidae (i.e., Pyraliformes plus Crambiformes) and Noctuidae. The ecological impact of Geometridae, particularly in the tropics, is unmeasured, but Lepidoptera caterpillars are major consumers of green plants, eating more leaves than all other herbivores combined (Stamp & Casey, 1993), and it can be assumed that geometers have a highly significant effect as primary consumers.

Second, the family is well sampled, particularly in Costa Rica. Numerous specimens were collected during the late 19th century and throughout the current century. Moreover, sampling at light has been extensive and intensive over the last decade and a half by parataxonomists based at the Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio), and by others. Material collected recently is housed in INBio and has provided a major source of information for the work reported in the present paper.

Third, there exists a well curated collection of Geometridae representing perhaps 60-70 percent of the world's species housed in The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), and having an associated taxonomic card index. This index, has provided the foundation of a global taxonomic facility (GTF) to geometer moths. The facility takes the form of a computerized database of fundamental taxonomic information to every available species and subspecies name (valid or synonymic) in the family. Furthermore, the co-

lection and card index, which can be viewed as a physical database (West and Nielsen, 1992), includes many unpublished generic combinations. This information has been useful in refining generic concepts adopted in the Costa Rican checklist. In addition, we have benefited from access to other collections with large holdings of neotropical geometers, including type specimens, notably in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington (USMN).

Fourth, the Geometridae have been the subject of a biodiversity study in patterns of species description, based specifically on taxonomic data (Gaston, Scoble & Crook, 1995).

**PERSPECTIVES.** This study should be viewed against the background of revisionary work on Geometridae across the neotropics in particular and the globe in general. Recent revisions pertinent to the taxonomy of Costa Rican ennomine geometers are listed below. The results of work on geometer moths by the geometrid research group at the BMNH and by our colleagues elsewhere have enabled us continually to modify the database constructed for the Costa Rican study. Additionally, there has been a reciprocal relationship between the Costa Rican project and the GTF. Information in each database has been used to make improvements to the other: the Costa Rican work has enabled us to refine the global database, and the GTF has helped us to give the regional study taxonomic perspective, most notably at the generic level.

A further benefit gained from the Costa Rican study has been the picture that has emerged from our assessment of species richness in Geometridae across the neotropics with access to a large recent collection. For Geometridae at least, it appears unlikely that the total number of neotropical species is likely to rise to any great extent (see Scoble, Gaston & Crook, 1995). Our colleagues have emphasized, not unreasonably, that Costa Rica is exceptional in benefiting from a history of taxonomic work prior to the INBio initiative of the last fifteen years. Nevertheless, the intensity of collecting by INBio staff is unlikely to have been matched in the earlier work. Although pockets of unstudied endemism within the neotropics unquestionably exist, our taxonomic work across the region suggests that revision reveals many synonyms as well as new species.

Furthermore, it is clear that many species are distributed widely. But while our understanding of species numbers may be reasonably accurate, certainly to within an order of magnitude, we remain a long way from the taxonomically 'clean' system appealed for by Janzen (1993), particularly at the generic level.

**COLLABORATION.** The work published here is the result of collaboration between two institutes having different histories (INBio and the BMNH). INBio's mission is to understand Costa Rican wildland biodiversity in order to promote its sustainable and non destructive use for national socioeconomic development. INBio, which has been recently established, has provided, in particular, the vital sampling and sorting preparatory to specimen databasing of large numbers of geometer moths. The internationally recognized facilities and skills at the long established BMNH have played a major role in building and refining the species list and providing taxonomic perspective, notably in critical assessment of the genera to which the species are assigned. In addition, BMNH staff provided specialized taxonomic training. We have found the qualities of INBio and the BMNH to be highly complementary and believe that significant benefits have accrued to both institutes and to the wider community concerned with Costa Rican biodiversity.

**THE DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES.** The project was supported by the Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species, a UK venture for funding international collaborative projects related to conserving biodiversity. The initiative was announced by the Prime Minister at the UNCED 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro and is administered by the UK Department of the Environment. It is intended to support projects that strengthened links between Britain and those countries rich in biodiversity but with limited resources for its conservation.

The project on Costa Rican moths included several features fundamental to in the purpose of the Darwin Initiative. Particularly important was the strong element of training and the input to the Costa Rican National Biological Inventory.

**METHODS.** The checklist is the end product of a study that involved the collection and preparation

of numerous specimens from Costa Rica, sorting, taxonomic study, the construction of a computerized database, and the development of a research and reference collection of approximately 9,500 named ennomine moths in INBio. After specimens had been sorted into species, provisional identifications were made using both material already identified in INBio and the BMNH and taxonomic publications. Identifications were confirmed, as far as possible, by comparing exemplars with type specimens housed in various museums, particularly at the BMNH and the USNM. Identification in many cases required dissection of the genitalia for access to taxonomically more reliable characters. The terminology of genitalic structures largely follows that of Klots (1956).

Details were entered in the relational database PARADOX, and the research and reference collection of Costa Rican Ennominae was arranged and continually refined as the study progressed.

The checklist presented below belies the extensive effort that went into its construction. Specimens were collected over many years. Lengthy curatorial work was required in the preparation of specimens and arrangement of the reference collection. Identification involved making c. 530 genitalia preparations on microscope slides, extensive comparisons with existing publications, and the study of various collections. In addition, much effort went into assessing the generic assignment of the species and examining critically the taxonomic validity of the genera. Results of the generic study are being used in a wider review of ennomine genera across the neotropics. Considerable progress in producing an improved generic framework was made during the course of this work.

The computerized species inventory was contributed to the National Biological Inventory of Costa Rica. This information has also been incorporated in the GTF for a project leading to a catalogue of species and subspecies Geometridae of the world.

**ENNOMINE GEOMETER MOTHS: SOME GENERAL COMMENTS.** While the family Geometridae is well defined on the basis of morphological details of the tympanal organs, delimitation of subfamilies and tribes is less certain. The Ennominae are defined on the basis of the absence, or weak (non tubu-

lar) condition, of vein  $M^2$  in the hindwing. Although no apomorphic character presence has been identified for this subfamily, the Ennominae may well be monophyletic.

On a global basis the subfamily includes almost 10,000 described and putatively valid species, a figure representing almost half the number of geometer species (Scoble, Gaston & Crook, 1995). Of these, approximately 3300 species are recorded in the neotropics with 600 from Costa Rica.

Ennominae are predominantly tropical and subtropical, although the group is well represented elsewhere. The global distribution and high species richness of the group possibly explains the difficulties experienced in attempts to divide the subfamily into infrasubfamilial taxa. The most recent review of ennomine classification at the tribal level was undertaken by Holloway [1994], who listed the tribal names and commented on their taxonomic veracity. Although Holloway's study was based primarily on groups from S.E. Asia, the work was undertaken in a global context and is of wide relevance.

Since much resolution is still required at the tribal level, the approach taken in the present work was essentially pragmatic and has gone no further up the taxonomic hierarchy than assigning species to genera. We believe, however, that by critically examining ennomine classification at the generic level, refining the tribal classification will be eased.

**SOURCES OF TAXONOMIC CHARACTERS.** Taxonomic characters used in assigning species to genera are reviewed briefly immediately below. Comments are also made on features relating to supraspecific taxa. Characters used in the present study have been derived entirely from structures of the adult; immature stages of very few neotropical species of Ennominae are available for study.

**HEAD.** The antennae of most male Ennominae are bipectinate, but in several genera they are simple in both sexes, including *Pyrinia*, *Euclysia* and some Ourapterygini e.g., *Oxydia*, *Sabulodes* and *Nemotocampa* (simple to very weakly pectinate). Although the presence of bipectinate or simple antennae are sometimes of value in generic diagnosis, the condition often varies between species belonging to the same genus, as in *Patalene* and *Pero*.

Compound eyes have not provided many characters, but the very large size of these structures in Sphacelodini (represented by *Sphacelodes* in the checklist) were noted by Forbes (1948: 87).

Chaetosemata typically are present in Geometridae. In Macariini these structures are usually extended across the head instead of being discrete and well separated. The extended condition is found in most Costa Rican macariine species.

A reduced proboscis occurs in most Bistonini (Rindge, 1985: 21). This condition occurs in some species of *Acronyctodes* (the only genus of this tribe represented in Costa Rican), but in other species of *Acronyctodes* the proboscis is not reduced (Rindge, 1985: 7).

**THORAX.** A hair pencil located in a groove on the hind tibia occurs in males of many species of Ennominae. The structure may be present or absent within genera.

Wing pattern and colour provide an invaluable source of characters both for identification and classification at the generic level as well as for distinguishing species. Although similar patterns commonly occur in different genera, close examination of pattern often reveals consistent differences. For example, in Palyadini the positions of eyespots differ consistently between genera. Another notable example is the green wing colour in the genus *Phyle*. Green is rare in Ennominae; brown, yellow and white are the colours that predominate in the subfamily.

Several genera can be recognized by distinctive wing shape. The outer margin of the fore wing is irregularly scalloped in *Nepitia* and in many species of *Pero*, and this feature is typical of the tribe Azelini to which they belong (Forbes, 1948: 22). In various genera (e.g., *Euclysia* and *Urepione*), the outer margins of the fore and hind wings are extended and angled at vein  $M_3$ , sometimes forming a slight tail on the hind wing. Strong irregularity of the outer margins of both fore and hind wings is characteristic of *Phyllostonta* (Ourapterygini), *Eutomopepla* and *Tmetomorpha* (currently unplaced), among others. The apex of the fore wing is sometimes falcate, a feature often pronounced in *Patalene* and variable in *Oxydia*.

The absence of a frenulum retinaculum wing coupling system and its replacement with an expanded humeral lobe is apomorphic of the Palya-

dini (represented in Costa Rica by genera including *Phrygonis* and *Opisthoxia*) (Scoble, 1995).

A blister like fovea of variable structure occurs near the base of the fore wing of the male, and sometimes also the female, in some genera of certain tribes (see Forbes, 1948: 16-21, and Holloway, 1993 [1994]: 10, who noted a possible correlation between the presence of a fovea and a bifid cremaster in the pupa). In the neotropics, a fovea occurs frequently in Macariini and Boarmiini (e.g., *Glena*). Caberini (represented in Costa Rica by *Erastria* and *Numia*) do not have a fovea, but the base of vein Sc in the male hind wing is swollen (Forbes, 1948: 19, 22, 69).

**ABDOMEN.** A minute pouch or sac extends from the wall of the tympanal organ in several genera, including *Sabulodes*, *Isochromodes*, *Nematocampa* and *Pyrinia*.

Sternum A3 of the male often bears a transverse comb or patch of setae, the presence of which character is correlated with the occurrence of a tibial hair pencil (Rindge, 1990b: 7-8). The presence or absence of a comb of setae is often consistent throughout a genus, but both states occur in certain genera, e.g. *Epimecis* and *Sabulodes*.

The intersegmental membrane of segments A3 and A4 of the male is invaginated, sometimes with a single or double setal tuft, as in most Melanolophini (Rindge, 1990b).

Also in most Melanolophini, the intersegmental membrane of sterna A7 and A8 of the male bears paired comb-like structures of elongated scales.

Abdominal sternum A8 is usually simple, but its posterior margin is extended as a pair of processes in most Costa Rican Macariini.

**MALE GENITALIA.** The male genitalia are structures of particular importance in the definition and diagnosis of ennomine genera.

The uncus is commonly tapered or takes the form of a short rod, but various other shapes exist. The uncus is prominent and rounded in many *Sabulodes* species; bifurcate in *Phyllostonta* and *Epimecis*; typically lacks an extended process in *Cirsodes*; and is tipped with a pair of spine-like horns in many Macariini (but not *Semiiothisa*). Complex modifications occur in some Nacophorini: in *Cidariophanes* a dorsal process,

the pseudouncus (Rindge, 1983: 154), is present, and in *Ischnopteris* the uncus is large and hood-like with small apical projections.

Socii vary, when present, in shape and degree of development. Usually weakly developed, they are long and slender in a few genera (e.g., *Cirsodes*).

The gnathos commonly is a slender loop, but modifications often exist at the point of fusion of the two arms. In many genera, including *Epimecis*, *Eusarca*, *Metanema* and *Oxydia*, a spinose plate, with numerous small spines or a few large spines sometimes in a rake-like row, is formed in this area. Less commonly the gnathos is only weakly developed or is absent, as, for example, in the Baptni (represented in Costa Rica by *Lomographa*), and the genera *Anacamptodes* (Boarmiini), *Erastria* (Caberini) and *Thyriniteina* (Nacophorini).

Various complex sclerotized structures occur in the anellar region. In Nacophorini, notably *Betulodes* and *Holochroa*, the transtilla is highly modified with a pair of large pointed heavily sclerotized processes.

The furca is a sclerotized process apparently derived from the juxta and other anellar structure. A strongly asymmetrical and spinose furca is often present in the Ourapterygini; it is characteristic of *Oxydia*, *Eusarca* and *Besma*, for example, but absent from certain other genera currently placed in that tribe, including *Nematocampa*, *Nepheloleuca*, *Phyllostonta* and *Sabulodes*. Both states occur within *Sicya* and *Patalene*. A furca is characteristic also of many genera not yet assigned to a tribe, including *Bassania*, *Cannagara*, *Hygrochroma*, *Leucula*, and *Nephodia*. At least some of these genera are likely to be referable to the Ourapterygini. Furca-like structures, possibly homologous, occur in other genera, e.g. *Apiciopsis*. Certain Old World Boarmiini also have a furca-like structure according to Holloway (1993 [1994]: 11), and further investigation of the structures and reappraisal of tribes and genera is required. A double furca, though lost in some species, defines the Hypochrosini (including Anagogini) (Holloway (1993 [1994]: 17). It is present in the type species (not Neotropical) of *Cepphis* and *Metanema* but their Costa Rican representatives, have the ourapterygine type of furca and are here excluded from those genera. The Costa Rican species and a range of other Neotro-

pical Hypochrosini examined are excluded from that tribe as defined currently.

A pair of finely setose patches (cristae), strongly or weakly developed, occur between the base of the valva and the anellus of many Boarmiini (including in *Iridopsis*, *Hypomesis*, *Melanchroia*, *Physocleora*, *Stenalcidia*, *Tornos* and most species of *Glena*). Cristae are also present in *Phyle*.

The shape of the valva and the form and position of various processes that may be present are of taxonomic value. For example, a spine-like costal process is present in *Sabulodes*. The valva is divided into costal and sacular components in the Macariini (represented in Costa Rica by *Macaria*, *Digrammia* and *Semiothisa*), and also in Cassymini (represented in Costa Rica by a species excluded from *Itame* but of unknown generic affinity: *odrusa* Druce) where the dorsal arm is slender and curved or angled. Certain genera outside these tribes, including *Iridopsis*, also have a divided valva. A finely setose condition of the ventral surface of the valva is fairly widespread among the Ennominae.

Coremata are present at the base of the valva in various genera and are well developed in *Nematocampa* and *Phyle* among others.

The aedeagus is sometimes modified by the presence of processes. A tongue-like or pointed posterior extension occurs in many genera, including *Acronyctodes*, *Besma*, *Bassania*, *Hygrochroma*, *Lambdina*, *Leucula*, *Leuculopsis* and *Phyle*. Others, for example *Stibaractis* and *Bona-tea* have more bizarre structures.

Cornuti may be multiple, single or absent. Their size, shape and arrangement are subject to considerable variation, but characters are more consistent in some genera: *Oenoptila*, for example, usually has a single multi-tipped cornutus.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Characters of the ostial region are often of great taxonomic value, but more so in defining species than genera. The sterigma may be more-or-less membranous, as in *Phyle*,

but more usually it is sclerotized, with varying structure.

The ductus bursae or the posterior part of the corpus bursae has numerous longitudinal striations in a wide range of ennomine genera.

A disc-like signum with radiating spines, and variations on that structure, occur widely in the Ennominae. Strongly different structures are less common but a signum with two large processes that are tapered or finger-like occurs in several genera including *Bryoptera*, *Prochoerodes* and *Polla*. Most species of *Thysanopyga* have a spinulose patch in place of a discrete signum (Krüger & Scoble, 1992: 83); a feature rarely seen in other genera. In some Ennominae the signum is absent, consistently so in *Sabulodes*.

#### RECENT (POST 1960) STUDIES RELEVANT TO THE PRESENT WORKS

Unsurprisingly, most publications listed are on neotropical Ennominae. However, some extra-limital works are included because of their relevance to neotropical tribal or generic classification.

Macariini (Scoble & Krüger; Hua & Scoble; Ferguson; in prep.)  
 Melanophiini (Rindge, 1964, 1990b)  
 Nacophorini (Rindge 1961, 1983)  
 Palyadini (Scoble, 1994, 1995)  
 Ennominae of Borneo (Holloway, 1993 [1994])  
 Ennominae of Canada (McGuffin, 1972)  
*Acronyctodes* (Rindge, 1985)  
*Anacamptodes* (Rindge, 1966)  
*Glena* (Rindge, 1965, 1967)  
*Lomographa* (Rindge, 1979: N. America)  
*Pero* (Poole, 1987)  
*Perissopteryx* (Krüger & Scoble, 1992)  
*Phyle* (Rindge, 1990a)  
*Sabulodes* (Rindge, 1978)  
*Thysanopyga* (Krüger & Scoble, 1992)  
 Current studies by Ferguson (in prep.) involve various other genera.

CHECKLIST OF THE SPECIES

The Costa Rican records of species marked "[CR?]" require confirmation.

**ACRONYCTODES** Edwards, 1884

*cautama* (Schaus, 1901)

**ACROSEMIA** Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] 1850-1858

*molpina* Schaus, 1901 [CR?] [probably a junior synonym of *undilinea* Warren]

*undilinea* Warren, 1897

*ochrolaria* Schaus, 1897

*vulpecularia* Herrich-Schäffer, 1858

*vulpina* (Thierry-Mieg, 1915)

**ACROTOMIA** Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] 1850-1858

*trilva* Schaus, 1901

*vininaria* Herrich-Schäffer, 1856

*marcida* (Warren, 1907)

*subfasciata* (Warren, 1897)

*sycitaria* Druce, 1892

"**ACROTOMIA**" [species probably misplaced]

*mucia* Druce, 1892

**ACROTOMODES** Warren, 1895

*chiriquensis* Schaus, 1908

*hemixantha* Prout, 1910

*hielaria* Schaus, 1901 [CR?]

*polla* Druce, 1892

4 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**AENICTES** Warren, 1895

*polygrapharia* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1856)

*nyparia* (Walker, 1860)

**ANACAMPTODES** McDunnough, 1920 [near or synonym of *Iridopsis* Warren]

*herse* (Schaus, 1912)

*lurida* (Schaus, 1918)

**ANISCHNOPTERIS** Rindge, 1983

*chryses* Godman & Salvin [date untraced]

**ANISOPERAS** Warren, 1895

*atropunctaria* (Walker, [1863] 1862)

*dolens* Druce, 1898

*subfulvata* Warren, 1897

*tessellata* (Walker, [1863])

*albimorsa* Warren, 1905

1 further species (near *dolens*) unidentified and possibly undescribed

**ANTEPIONE** Packard, 1876

- thisoaria* (Guenée, [1858])
- arcasaria* (Walker, 1860)
- azonax* (Druce, 1892)
- constricta* (Warren, 1895)
- deponanata* (Grote, 1864)
- furciferata* (Packard, 1876)
- rhomboidaria* (Oberthür, 1912)
- rivulata* (Warren, 1897)
- tiselaaria* (Dyar, 1912)

**APICIOPSIS** Warren, 1904

1 species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**APLOGOMPHA** Warren, 1897

- argentina* Schaus, 1911
- chotaria* Schaus, 1895
- costimaculata* (Warren, 1900)
- frena* Dognin, 1899

**ARGYROTOME** Warren, 1894

- PARARGYROTOME* Debauche, 1937
- alba* (Druce, 1892)
- mela* (Druce, 1892)
- mira* Oberthür, 1883
- prospectata* (Snellen, 1874)

**AESTRA** Warren, 1895

- cabiria* (Druce, 1892)

**ASTYCHIA** Druce, 1885

- cetaria* (Druce, 1893)
- crane* Druce, 1885
- faula* Druce, 1855
- fessonina* Druce, 1885
- illineata* Warren, 1897
- lachesis* Schaus, 1912
- vaporaria* (Hübner, [1831])
- nigrivena* (Warren, 1897)

**ATERPNODES** Warren, 1900

- geminipuncta* Warren, 1900

**BAGODARES** Druce, 1893

- prosa* Druce, 1893

**BALLANTIOPHORA** Butler, 1881

- gibbiferata* (Guenée, [1858])
- bisignata* (Walker, 1861)
- innotata* Warren, 1894



**BASSANIA** Walker, 1860

*amethystata* Walker, 1860

*meropia* (Druce, 1892)

*crocallinaria* (Oberthür, 1883)

*schematica* (Dyar, 1910)

*olivacea* Warren, 1907

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**BERBERODES** Guenée, [1858]

*trilinea* Schaus, 1911

**BESMA** Capps, 1943

*brea* (Druce, 1892)

**BETULODES** Thierry-Mieg, 1904

*matharma* (Druce, 1892)

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**BONATEA** Druce, 1892

*duciata* (Maassen, 1890)

*praeclara* Schaus, 1911

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**BRACHURAPTERYX** Warren, 1894

*tesserata* (Guenée, [1858])

**BRYOPTERA** Guenée, [1858]

*canitiata* Guenée, [1858]

*friaria* (Schaus, 1913)

*hypomelas* (Kaye, 1901)

*infuscaria* Guenée, [1858]

*larentiata* (Walker, 1860)

*subbrunnea* Warren, 1900

**CALLIPSEUSTES** Warren, 1900

*variegata* Bastelberger, 1908 [CR?]

**CANNAGARA** Walker, 1860

*bubona* (Druce, 1892)

4 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**CARGOLIA** Schaus, 1901

*albipuncta* Schaus, 1901

**CARPELLA** Walker, [1865] 1864

*CAPELLA* Walker, [1865] 1864 [misspelling]

*sublineata* Dognin, 1902

? **CARPELLA**

1 species unidentified and possibly undescribed

*CARTELLODES* Warren, 1895

*levis* (Thierry-Mieg, 1893)

*incartaria* (Oberthür, 1912)

*CATACRISMIA* Schaus, 1913

*hirsutaria* Schaus, 1913

"*CEPPHIS*" Hübner, [1823] 1816 [excluded species]

*megamede* (Druce, 1892)

*CERTIMA* Walker, 1860

*annaria* Schaus, 1912

*dositheata* (Guenée, [1858])

*combustaria* (Maassen, 1890)

*permutans* Walker, 1860

*turnmalis* (Schaus, 1911)

1 further unidentified and possibly undescribed species, placed provisionally in this genus.

*CHRYSOMIMA* Warren, 1894

*semilutearia* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)

*CIDARIOPHANES* Warren, 1895

*canopus* (Druce, 1893)

*luculenta* Schaus, 1911

*CIMICODES* Guenée, [1858]

*albicosta* Dognin, 1914

*clisthena* (Stoll, [1782])

*purpurea* Schaus, 1911

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

*CIRSODES* Guenée, [1858]

*acuminata* Guenée, [1858]

*buddhicaria* Walker, 1863

*buddloraria* (Walker, 1860)

*aggerata* Schaus, 1911

*macilentata* Guenée, [1858]

*planaria* (Schaus, 1911) **comb. n.**

*unicolor* (Dognin, 1900) **comb. n.**

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

*CRATOPTERA* Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] 1850-1858

*atina* Druce, 1892

*viridirufa* (Warren, 1901)

*primularia* (Druce, 1891)

*zarumata* (Thierry-Mieg, 1912)

*CYCLOMIA* Guenée, [1858]

*disparilis* Schaus, 1911

*minuta* (Druce, 1892)

*ocana* Schaus, 1901 [near or synonym of *vinosa* (Dognin)]

*CYPHOEDMA* Warren, no published reference found  
*transvolutata* (Walker, 1860)

*DASCIOPTERYX* Warren, 1901

*aristophilides* (Druce, 1893)

*polymenes* (Druce, 1893)

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

*DESTUTIA* Grossbeck, 1908

*modica* (Schaus, 1911)

*DIGONODES* Warren, 1895

*ovaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*gemela* (Dognin, 1894)

*DIGRAMMIA* Gumpfenberg, 1887

*nigricomma* Warren, 1904 [CR?] **comb. n.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]

*nigrocomina* Barnes & McDonnough, 1914

*EPIMECIS* Hübner, [1825] 1816

*BRONCHELIA* Guenée, [1858]

*anonaria* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)

*conjugaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*diffundaria* (Walker, 1860)

*fraternaria* (Guenée, [1858]) [CR?]

*marcida* (Warren, 1906)

*repressa* (Prout, 1922)

*matronaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*nasica* (Druce, 1892)

*patronaria* (Walker, 1860)

*plumbilinea* (Warren, 1905)

*puellaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*nigriplena* (Warren, 1907)

*semicompleta* (Warren, 1905)

*vexillata* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)

*ERASTRIA* Hübner, [1813] 1806

*TROSTHIS* Hübner, 1821

*SYRRHODIA* Hübner, 1823

*CATOPYRRHA* Hübner, 1823

*EUCHLIDON* Hübner, 1823

*ACROLEUCA* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

*decrepitaria* (Hübner, 1823)

*aesymusaria* (Walker, 1860)

*combinataria* (Walker, [1863])

*mascularia* (Guenée, [1858])

*mimasaria* (Walker, 1860)

*versatiliaria* (Guenée, 1854)

*EROSINA* Guenée, [1858]

*hyberniata fulvescens* Prout, 1931

*hyberniata hyberniata* Guenée, [1858]

*ERYCINOPSIS* Felder, 1874

*diaphana* Felder, 1874

*perspicua* (Butler, 1876)

*specularis* (Warren, 1900)

*EUCLYSIA* Warren, 1894

*angustitincta* Schaus, 1923

*columbipennis* (Walker, 1860) [CR?]

*intermedia* Warren, 1907

*dentifasciata* Dognin, 1910

*maculata* (Warren, 1897)

*EUSARCA* Hübner, [1813] 1806

*APICIA* Guenée, [1858]

*CABERODES* Guenée, [1858]

*EUDALIMIA* Hübner, 1821

*EUSAREA* Hübner, [1825] [misspelling]

*asanderaria* (Walker, 1860)

*asteria* Druce, 1892

*cayennaria* (Guenée, 1860) [CR?]

*alteraria* (Guenée, [1858])

*crameraria* (Guenée, [1858])

*demoleon* (Schaus, 1913)

*deoia* (Schaus, 1913)

*distycharia* (Guenée, [1858])

*fasciata* Warren, 1895 [CR?]

*flexilis* (Schaus, 1912)

*fractilineata* Warren, 1895 [CR?]

*fundaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*arbuaria* (Walker, 1860)

*basifusata* (Walker, [1863])

*carcearia* (Walker, 1860)

*effascinaria* (Hulst, 1886)

*eldanaria* (Walker, 1860)

*impexaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*incopularia* (Guenée, 1860)

*juncturaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*thasusaria* (Walker, 1860)

*lepida* (Dognin, 1903) [CR?]

*melenda* (Druce, 1892)

*mera* (Druce, 1892)

*minoa* (Druce, 1892) [possibly a junior synonym of *distycharia* Guenée]

*minucia* (Druce, 1892)

*nemora* (Druce, 1892)

*oberthuri* (Dognin, 1813)

*quartaria* (Oberthür, 1912)

*trifilaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

8 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**EUSTENOPHASMA** Warren, 1897

*constricta* Warren, 1907

**EUTOMOPEPLA** Warren, 1894

*ENTOMOPEPLA* Warren, 1906 [misspelling]

*artena* (Druce, 1891)

*peribleptaria* (Dyar, 1912)

*discuneata* (Möschler, 1881)

*grisea* Schaus, 1901

*fulgorifera* Warren, 1904

*vorda* Schaus, 1901

**EVITA** Capps, 1943 [probably a junior synonym of *Neotherina*]

*perpectinata* (Schaus, 1912)

**GENUSSA** Walker, [1865] 1864

*vicina* Schaus, 1911

**GLENA** Hulst, 1896

*MONROA* Warren, 1904

*HETERERANNIS* Warren, 1904

*basalis* Rindge, 1967

*gemina* Rindge, 1967

*hima* Rindge, 1967

*mopsaria* (Schaus, 1913)

*uncata* Rindge, 1967

*unipennaria cosmata* Rindge, 1967

2 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**GYOSTEGA** Warren, 1904

*indentata* Warren, 1909

*simplex* (Warren, 1906) [CR?]

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**HERBITA** Walker, 1860

*IRA* Walker, 1866

*aglausaria* flavidiscata Warren, 1900

*amicaria* (Schaus, 1912)

*artayctes* Druce, 1891

*castanea* Warren, 1905

*cervina* Warren, 1904

*capnodiata* (Guenée, [1858])

*pacondiaria* Jones, E.D., 1912

*cyclopeata* (Möschler, 1881)

*sixola* (Schaus, 1911)

*declinata* (Guenée, [1858])

*extranea* (Schaus, 1911) comb. n.

*lilacina* (Warren, 1897)

*medama* Druce, 1891

*divisa* Schaus, 1911

*medona* Druce, 1892

*aemula* Warren, 1904

*transversata* Warren, 1897

*nedusia* Druce, 1892

*praeditaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1856)

*saturniata* (Guenée, [1858])

*transcendens* (Walker, 1860)

*somnolenta* (Warren, 1904)

*tenebrica* Dognin, 1892

*harmonidaria* (Oberthür, 1911)

*singularis* (Schaus, 1911)

*ulpianaria* (Schaus, 1923)

*valtrudaria* (Schaus, 1923)

4 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

"**HERBITA**" [species probably misplaced]

*subcostata* (Warren, 1900)

*oswaldaria* (Oberthür, 1911)

**HIMEROMIMA** Warren, 1904

*aulis* (Druce, 1892)

**HOLOCHROA** Hulst, 1896

*GLODURIA* Dyar, 1924

2 species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**HYALOSTENELE** Warren, 1894

*lutescens lutescens* (Butler, 1872)

**HYDATOSCIA** Warren, 1904

*ategua ategua* (Druce, 1892)

**HYGROCHROMA** Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] 1850-1858

*nondina* Druce, 1892

*sceva* Schaus, 1912 syn. n.

*olivinaria* Herrich-Schäffer, [1855]

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**HYLAEA** Hübner, 1822

*ELLOPIA* Stephens, 1829 [junior homonym of *Ellopia* Treitschke, 1825]

*ELLOPIA* Treitschke, 1825

*TERINA* Hübner, [1823] 1816 [an incorrect (of a multiple) original spelling]

*THERINA* Hübner, [1823] 1816

*pardiria* (Schaus, 1901)

*silanaria* (Schaus, 1912)

*templadaria* (Schaus, 1901)

**HYMENOMIMA** Warren, 1895

*camerata* Warren, 1900

*schisticolor* Warren, 1904

*conia* Prout, 1931 [CR?]

*memor* (Warren, 1906)

*infoveata* Dognin, 1916

*umbelularia* (Hübner, [1825])

*inceptaria* (Walker, 1860)

2 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**HYPOMECCIS**, Hübner, 1821

*PSEUDOBOARMIA* McDunnough, 1920

*laeca* (Schaus, 1912)

**HYPOMETALLA** Warren, 1904

*mimetata* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)

**IRIDOPSIS** Warren, 1894

*aglauros* (Schaus, 1912)

*anaísaria* (Oberthür, 1883)

*tristaria* (Maassen?, 1890)

*aviceps* Prout, 1932

*chalcea* (Oberthür, 1883)

*divisata* (Warren, 1905)

*eutiches* Prout, 1932 [CR?]

*oberthuri* Prout, 1932

*synriaria* (Oberthür, 1993)

*orizabaria* (Schaus, 1897) comb. n. [CR?] [near or synonym of *chalcea* (Oberthür)]

*pandrosos* (Schaus, 1912)

2 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

"**IRIDOPSIS**" [species probably misplaced]

*validaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*reissi* (Maassen?, 1890)

*yidriadaria* (Oberthür, 1883)

**ISCHNOPTERIS** Hübner, [1823] 1806

*ISCHNOPTERIX* Hübner, [1825] 1816

*ISCHNOPTERYX* Agassiz, 1847 [unjustified emendation]

*AMBLURODES* Warren, 1900

*bryifera* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875

*velledata* Möschler, 1881

*commixta* (Warren, 1900) [CR?]

*costiplaga* Dognin, 1911

*fabiana* (Stoll, [1782]) [CR?]

*chlorosata* Hübner, [1825]

*parvula* Schaus, 1912

*rostellaria* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875

1 further unidentified and possibly undescribed species, placed provisionally in this genus.

"**ISCHNOPTERIS**" [excluded species]

*subalbata* Dognin, 1910 [revision by M.M. Dias, in prep.]

**ISOCHROMODES** Warren, 1894

*atricticta* Warren, 1904

*auxilians* Warren, 1904 [CR?]

*bellona* Schaus, 1912

*brumosa* (Dognin, 1896)

*beon* (Druce, 1899)

*canisquama* (Warren, 1897)

*terminata* Warren, 1904

*chiron* Schaus, 1911 [near or synonym of *nebulosa* (Warren)]

*epioneata* (Walker, 1860) [CR?: Costa Rican males examined are not conspecific with the male type of

*submarginata* (Warren)]

*flavopuncta* (Dognin, 1896)

*submarginata* (Warren, 1895)

*extimaria* (Walker, 1860)

*grisea* Warren, 1904

*granula* (Dognin, 1896)

*berneja* (Dognin, 1896)

*infida* (Schaus, 1911)

*jodea* (Druce, 1898) [CR?]

*nebulosa* (Warren, 1901)

*phyllira* Schaus, 1911

*sabularia* (Dognin, 1900)

*rubra* (Warren, 1904)

*sheila* Schaus, 1911

*straminea* Warren, 1905 [CR?]

3 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

? **ISOCHROMODES**

1 species unidentified and possibly undescribed

"**ISOCHROMODES**" [species probably misplaced]

*carbina* (Druce, 1892)

*punctata* (Warren, 1901)

"**ITAME**" Hübner, [1823] 1816

*odrussa* Druce, 1892 [excluded from *Itame* and transferred to *Cassymini*, but of uncertain generic affinity]

**LAMBDA** Capps, 1943

*axion* (Druce, 1882)

**LEUCIRIS** Warren, 1894

*beneciliata* Prout, 1910

*strictefimbriaria* (Oberthür, 1916)

*fimbriaria* (Stoll, 1781)

*imperata* (Guenée, [1858])

*paecilmidia* (Butler, 1881)

*institutata* (Guenée, [1858]) [CR?]

*fimbrialis* (Stoll, [1790])

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed



**LEUCULA** Guenée, [1858]

*cachiaris* Schaus, 1912

*circundata* (Schaus, 1911)

*distans* Dognin, 1914 [possibly a junior synonym of *planivena* Dognin]

*festiva* (Cramer, 1775) [junior primary homonym of *Phalaena festiva* Hufnagel]

*lucidaria* (Walker, 1866) [CR?]

*flavilinguaria* Snellen, 1874

*meganira* Druce, 1892

*planivena* Dognin, 1914

*plenivena* Dognin, 1914

*tiresiaria* Guenée, [1858] [CR?]

*toxulca* Prout, 1931

**LEUCULOPSIS** Warren, 1901

*unifasciata* (Druce, 1892)

*colorata* Warren, 1901

? **LEUCULOPSIS**

1 species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**LISSOCHARIS** Warren, 1900

*nigrivenata* Warren, 1900

**LOBOPOLA** Warren, 1900

*oraea* (Druce, 1893)

*sp.* near *cimarrona* (Dognin, 1895)

**LOMOGRAPHA** Hübner, [1825] 1816

*BAPTA* Stephens, 1829

*CORYCIA* Duponchel, 1829 [junior homonym of *Corycia* Hübner, [1823] 1816]

*LOMATOGRAPHA* Agassiz, 1847 [unjustified emendation]

*argentata* (Schaus, 1911)

*candida* (Schaus, 1911)

*fidrata* (Schaus, 1901)

*molesta* (Schaus, 1911)

*nubimargo* (Warren, 1897)

*purgata* (Walker, [1863]) [CR?]

*argentea* (Warren, 1897)

2 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**MACARIA** Curtis, 1826

*MAEARIA* Seyffer, 1850 [misspelling]

*abydata* Guenée, [1858]

*acidaliata* Walker, 1861

*adrasata* Snellen, 1874

*lataria* (Walker, 1861)

*ochrata* (Warren, 1900)

*santaremaria* Walker, 1861

*vagabunda* (Inoue, 1986)

*achetata* Guenée, [1858] [CR?]

*approximaria* Walker, 1861

- clararia* (Walker, 1861)  
*bejucoaria* (Dyar, 1915)  
*cardinea* (Druce, 1893) **comb. n.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]  
*intensata* (Warren, 1904)  
*carpo* (Druce, 1893)  
*fidelis* (Warren, 1897)  
*combusta* (Warren, 1900)  
*delia* (Schaus, 1912) **comb. n.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]  
*diffusata* Guenée, [1858] [CR?] *festivata* Guenée, [1858]  
*gambariua* (Stoll, 1781)  
*agnitaria* Hübner, 1825  
*gambarinata* Guenée, [1858] [misspelling]  
*guapilaria* (Schaus, 1911) **comb. n.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]  
*lydia* (Schaus, 1912) **comb. n.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]  
*nervata* Guenée, [1858]  
*nundinata* Guenée, [1858] **comb. n.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]  
*orbonata* Guenée, [1858]  
*orthodisca* (Warren, 1905)  
*stimulata* (Walker, 1866)  
*ostia* (Druce, 1893)  
*pallidata* Warren, 1897 **nom. rev.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]  
*trimaculata* (Warren, 1906)  
*atrimacularia* Barnes & McDunnough, 1913  
*pandaria* (Schaus, 1913) **comb. n.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]  
*pernicata* Guenée, [1858]  
*cayugaria* Schaus, 1923  
*continuaria* Walker, 1861  
*externaria* Walker, 1861  
*macariata* (Walker, 1860)  
*nigropunctata* (Warren, 1897)  
*regulata* (Fabricius, 1775) **comb. rev.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]  
*centrosignata* Herrich-Schäffer, 1870  
*distans* (Butler, 1881)  
*enotata* Guenée, [1858]  
*transvisata* Guenée, [1858]  
*subfulva* (Warren, 1906)  
*trigonata* (Warren, 1897)  
*quadricaudata* (Warren, 1905) **syn. n.** [see Hua & Scoble, in prep.]  
1 further species, to be described in Hua & Scoble, in prep., based on the infrasubspecific name  
*Semiothisa tenuiscripta* Bastelberger, 1908.

- MELANCHROIA** Hübner, [1819] 1816  
**MELANCHROEA** Agassiz, 1847 [unjustified emendation]  
**MILTOPARAEA** Wallengren, 1861  
*chephise* (Stoll, 1782)  
*corvaria* (Fabricius, 1787)  
*expositata* (Walker, 1862)  
*fumosa* Grote, 1867

- MELANOLOPHIA** Hulst, 1896  
*atrifascia* Rindge, 1964

*attenuata* Rindge, 1964  
*bostar* (Druce, 1892) [CR?]  
*bugnathos elaphra* Rindge, 1964  
*conspicua* Schaus, 1911  
*fimbriata* Rindge, 1964  
*flexilinea fragosa* Rindge, 1964  
*fugitaria* Schaus, 1913  
*intervallata* Warren, 1900  
    *directilinea* (Schaus, 1911)  
    *flaviceps* (Warren, 1907)  
    *ordinata* (Dognin, 1903)  
*orthoconara* Rindge, 1964  
*parma* Rindge, 1964  
*sadrina* Schaus, 1900 [1901]  
*sadrinaria* Rindge, 1964  
*vegranda* Rindge, 1964  
2 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**MELANOPTILON** Herrich-Schäffer, 1855  
*chrysomela* (Butler & Druce, 1872)  
*satellitica* (Warren, 1897)

**MELANOSCIA** Warren, 1904  
    *INCA* Warren, 1894 [junior homonym of *Inca* Le Peletier & Serville, 1828]  
*oreades* Druce, 1893

**MELINODES** Herrich-Schäffer, [1855 June] 1850-1858  
    *MELINOIDES* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 December [misspelling]  
*cuprina* (Warren, 1904) **comb. n.** [from *Nematocampa*]  
*detersaria* Herrich-Schäffer, [1855]  
*fulvitincta* Warren, 1905

**MELINODES / PERICLINA** Guenée, [1858]  
1 species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**MESEDRA** Warren, 1904  
*subsequa* Warren, 1904

"**METANEMA**" Guenée, [1858] [excluded species]  
*bonadea* Druce, 1892  
*lurida* (Druce, 1898)  
*striolata* Schaus, 1912 [probably a junior synonym of *jodea* (Druce), currently in *Isochromodes* but generic placement uncertain]  
3 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**MICROGONIA** Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] 1850-1858  
    *MUCRONODES* Guenée, [1858]  
*perfulvata* Dognin, 1916  
*rhodaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1855])  
    *cariaria* (Walker, 1860)  
    *phyllata* (Guenée, [1858])

*rufaria* Warren, 1901  
*chimboaria* (Oberthür, 1911)  
*particolor* Warren, 1904

**MICROSEMA** Hübner, 1823  
*MICROSEMIA* Gumpfenberg, 1887 [misspelling]  
*asteria* (Druce, 1892)

**MICROXYDIA** Warren, 1895  
*orsitaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
*defixata* (Walker, [1863])  
*rufifimbriata* Warren, 1904  
*sulphurata* (Maassen, 1890)  
*ruficomma* Prout, 1910

**MIMOMMA** Warren, 1907  
*ochriplaga* Warren, 1907

**MIMOSEMA** Warren, 1901  
*consociata* (Schaus, 1911)  
*sobrina* (Druce, 1899)  
*imitans* Warren, 1901  
*inornata* (Warren, 1901)  
*rufa* Warren, 1904

**MYCHONIA** Herrich-Schäffer, 1855  
*bityla* Druce, 1892  
*excisa* Warren, 1906

**NEAZATA** Warren, 1906  
*multistrigaria* Warren, 1906

**NEMATOCAMPA** Guenée, [1858]  
*arenosa* Butler, 1881  
*completa* Warren, 1904  
*confusa punctilinea* Schaus, 1912  
*reticulata* Butler, 1881  
*straminea* (Warren, 1900)  
*benescripta* Warren, 1901  
*varicata* Walker, 1860  
2 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**NEOPANIASIS** Rapp, 1945  
*PANIASIS* Druce, 1890 [junior homonym of *Paniasis* Champion, 1886]  
*aleopetra* (Druce, 1890)  
*tritoniaria* Schaus, 1913

**NEOTHERINA** Dognin, 1914  
*callas* (Druce, 1892) **comb. n.** [from *Hydatoscia*]  
*atomaria* (Schaus, 1901) **syn. n.**  
*imperilla* (Dognin, 1911)

*inconspicua* Dognin, 1914 **syn. n.**

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**NEPHELOLEUCA** Butler, 1883

*politia* (Cramer, 1776)

*politaria* (Hübner, [1823])

*politata* (Fabricius, 1781)

*politiata* (Guenée, [1858])

*semiplaga* Warren, 1894

**NEPHODIA** Hübner, 1823

*admirationis* (Prout, 1911) [probably a junior synonym of *exclamationis* (Warren)]

*auxesia* (Druce, 1892)

*azenia* (Druce, 1892)

*ochrea* (Warren, 1900)

*betala* (Druce, 1892)

*xanthostigma* Prout, 1910

*coalitaria* (Schaus, 1911)

*crata* (Druce, 1893)

*distincta* (Warren, 1901)

*estriada* (Dognin, 1900) [CR?]

*fronsaria* (Schaus, 1912)

*irrorata* (Schaus, 1912)

*luteopunctata* (Thierry-Mieg, 1907)

*mitellaria* (Schaus, 1912)

*orcipennata* (Walker, [1863])

*satyrata* (Warren, 1900)

*ordaea* (Druce, 1893) [CR?]

*organa* (Druce, 1893)

*pectinata* (Schaus, 1912) [near or synonym of *exclamationis* (Warren)]

*punctularia* (Schaus, 1912)

*viatrix* (Thierry-Mieg, 1892)

*chiapensis* (Hoffmann, 1934)

*vicinaria* (Schaus, 1912)

*xanthosoma* (Dognin, 1914)

7 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**NEPITIA** Walker, 1866

*detractaria* Walker, 1866

? **NESALCIS** Warren, 1897

1 species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**NUMIA** Guenée, [1858]

*terebintharia* Guenée, [1858]

*buxaria* Guenée, [1858]

*diffissa* (Walker, 1861)

*factaria* (Walker, 1861)

*heterochloriaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1870)

*subcelata* (Walker, 1861)

*subvectaria* (Walker, 1861)

"*ODYSIA*" Guenée, [1858] [species probably misplaced]  
*venusta* (Warren, 1900)

*OENOPTILA* Warren, 1895

*OENOTHALIA* Warren, 1897 **syn. n.**  
*costata* Warren, 1904

*laudata* Schaus, 1911 **syn. n.**

*perrubra* (Kaye, 1901)

*egeria* Schaus, 1912 **syn. n.**

*ignea* Warren, 1904 [generic placement uncertain]

*recessa* Dognin, 1901

*separata* Warren, 1908 [near *alexonaria* (Walker) **comb. n.**, type species of *Oenothalia*]

*violacearia* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1858) **comb. n.** [from *Melinoessa*]

"*OENOPTILA*" [the following species were included in *Oenoptila* or its junior synonym *Oenophthalia* but are here excluded]

*interrupta subconfusa* Warren, 1905

*montivaga* Schaus, 1911

2 further unidentified and possibly undescribed species, placed provisionally in this genus.

*OPHTHALMOBLYSIS* Scoble, 1995

1 species unidentified and possibly undescribed

*OPISTHOXIA* Hübner, [1825] 1816

*ARGYROPLUTOIDES* Warren, 1894

*CALLURAPTERYX* Warren, 1894

*OPHTHALMOPHORA* Guenée, [1858]

*amabilis* (Cramer, 1777) [CR?]

*amabilaria* Hübner, [1825]

*amabiliata* Guenée, [1858]

*asopis* (Druce, 1892)

*bella* (Butler, 1881)

*cluana* (Druce, 1900)

*formosante* (Cramer, 1779)

*formosantata* (Guenée, [1858])

*interrupta* Schaus, 1911

*metargyria* (Walker, 1867)

*quadrifilata* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)

*miletia* (Druce, 1892)

*molpadia* (Druce, 1892)

*phrynearia* (Schaus, 1912)

*saturniaria compta* (Bastelberger, 1911)

*griseolimitata* (Dognin, 1914)

*uncinata* (Schaus, 1912)

*OXYDIA* Guenée, [1858]

*affinis* (Warren, 1897)

*apidania* (Cramer, 1779)

*alpiscaria* Walker, 1860

*apidiniata* Guenée, [1858]

*batesii* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875

- gastropachata* Guenée, [1858]
  - armiaria* Schaus, [date untraced]
  - augusta* Druce, 1892
  - bilinea* (Schaus, 1911)
  - clavata* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875
  - fulcata* (Schaus, 1898)
  - geminata* Maassen, 1890
    - yema* Dognin, 1897
  - hoguei* Brown, Julian, Donahue & Miller, 1991
  - insolita* (Warren, 1900)
    - subalbescens* Dognin, 1901
  - masthala* Druce, 1892
  - mexicata* Guenée, [1858]
    - artaxa* Druce, 1892
    - sericaria* (Butler, 1886)
    - sericearia* (Walker, 1866)
    - sinuosa* (Schaus, 1911)
  - nimbata* Guenée, [1858]
    - noctuitaria* Walker, 1860
    - vitiligata* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875
  - obtusaria* Schaus, 1912
  - peosinata distans* (Warren, 1904) [CR?]
  - platypterata* Guenée, [1858]
  - rotata* (Schaus, 1901)
  - sociata* (Warren, 1895)
  - subdecorata* (Warren, 1904)
  - translinquens* (Walker, 1860)
    - nattereri* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875
  - trychiata* Guenée, [1858]
    - mundipennata* (Walker, 1860)
    - oricusaria* (Walker, 1860)
    - translineata* (Walker, 1860)
    - trapezata* Guenée, [1858]
    - xanthochroma* (Bastelberger, 1908)
  - vesulia* (Cramer, 1779)
    - vesuliata* Guenée, [1858]
- 3 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

- PALYAS* Guenée, [1858]
- divitaria* Oberthür, 1916
- micacearia* (Guenée, [1858])

- PANTHERODES* Guenée, [1858]
  - PANTHERA* Hübner, 1823 [junior homonym of *Panthera* Oken, 1816]
- unciaria* Guenée, [1858]

- PARADOXODES* Warren, 1904
  - subalbata* (Dognin, 1900)
  - subdecora* Warren, 1904

**PARAGONIA** Hübner, [1823] 1816

*CLYSIA* Guenée, [1858] [junior homonym of *Clysia* Leach, 1817]

*arbocala* Druce, 1891

*cruraria* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854] 1850-1858)

*lanuginosa* Schaus, 1913

*planimargo* Warren, 1900

*procidaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1856)

*nummularia* Möschler, 1881

*pardipennaria* (Walker, 1860)

*tasima* (Cramer, 1779)

*absconditaria* (Walker, 1860)

*discolor* (Walker, 1861)

*tasinaria* Hübner, [1823]

*tasimata* (Guenée, [1858])

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**PARALLAGE** Warren, 1900

*diaphanata* (Maassen, 1890)

*inconcinna* Dognin, 1914

**PARAPHOIDES** Rindge, 1964

*bura* (Druce, 1892)

*foeda* Rindge, 1964

**PAROURAPTERYX** Thierry-Mieg, 1904

*sulphuraria* (Maassen, 1890) [CR?]

*sericea* (Warren, 1900)

**PATALENE** Herrich-Schäffer, [1854] 1850-1858

*COMIBAENA* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 [junior homonym of *Comibaena* Hübner [1823] 1816]

*DREPANODES* Guenée, [1858]

*HALESA* Walker, 1860

*abrasata* (Guenée, [1858]) [possibly a junior synonym of *distycharia* Guenée]

*aenetusaria* (Walker, 1860)

*andinaria* (Oberthür, 1881)

*glauca* (Butler, 1881)

*melina* (Druce, 1892)

*asina* (Druce, 1892)

*asychisaria* (Walker, 1860)

*gonodontaria* (Snellen, 1874)

*undularia* (Oberthür, 1912)

*chaonia* (Druce, 1887)

*epionata* (Guenée, [1858])

*amytisaria* (Walker, 1860)

*bicesaria* (Walker, 1860)

*ochrea* (Butler, 1878)

*oemearia* (Walker, 1860)

*pappiaria* (Walker, 1860)

*pionaria* (Walker, 1860)

*spadicearia* (Möschler, 1888)

*tellesaria* (Walker, 1860)



*falcularia* Herrich-Schäffer, [1854] 1850-1858

*drepanaria* (Möschler, 1881)

*hamulata* (Guenée, [1858])

*harpagulata* (Guenée, [1858])

*insudata* (Guenée, [1858])

*meticulata* (Guenée, [1858])

*siculata* (Guenée, [1858])

*icarinararia* (Oberthür, 1912) [CR?]

*luciata* (Stoll, 1790)

*apiculata* (Dalman, [date untraced])

*byblusaria* (Walker, 1860)

*drepanula* (Hübner, 1823)

*drepanularia* (Guenée, [1858])

*latistrigaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

*plebejata* (Snellen, 1874)

*suggillaria* (Snellen, 1874)

*trogonaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1856])

**PERICLINA** Guenée, [1858]

*apricaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

*merana* (Schaus, 1911)

*syctaria* (Walker, 1860)

*ciceronata* Oberthür, 1912

*daldama* Schaus, 1901

*dedalona* (Dognin, 1913)

*olorosa* (Dognin, 1893)

*spiritata* Oberthür, 1912

"**PERICLINA**" [excluded species]

*cevinoides* Schaus, 1911 [revision by D.C. Ferguson, in prep.]

**PERIGRAMMA** Guenée, [1858]

*albivena* Dognin, 1906

*intermedia* Thierry-Mieg, 1916

*repetita* Warren, 1905

**PERISSOPTERYX** Warren, 1897

*commendata* (Schaus, 1912)

*delusa* Warren, 1897

*fletcheri* Krüger & Scoble, 1992

*gamezi* Krüger & Scoble, 1992

*griseobarbipes* Krüger & Scoble, 1992

*neougaldei* Krüger & Scoble, 1992

*nigricomata* (Warren, 1901)

*muricolor* (Schaus, 1911)

*ochreobarbipes* Krüger & Scoble, 1992

*raveni* Krüger & Scoble, 1992

*submarginata* (Schaus, 1911)

*ugaldei* Krüger & Scoble, 1992

- PERO* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855  
*AZELINA* Guenée, [1858]  
*AZELINOPSIS* Warren, 1896  
*EGABRA* Walker, 1858  
*EUSENEA* Walker, 1860  
*MARMAREA* Hulst, 1896  
*METICULODES* Guenée, [1858]  
*PERGAMA* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855  
*STENASPILATES* Packard, 1876  
*STENODONTA* Warren, 1905  
*SYNEMIA* Guenée, [1858]  
*afuera* Poole, 1987  
*amanda* (Druce, 1898)  
*dissimilis* (Warren, 1905)  
*astapa* (Druce, 1892)  
*egregiata* (Pearsall, 1906)  
*asterodia* (Druce, 1892)  
*aurunca* (Druce, 1892)  
*metella* (Druce, 1892)  
*boa* Poole, 1987  
*bulba* Poole, 1987  
*chapela* Poole, 1987  
*circumflexuta* Prout, 1928  
*clysiaria* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)  
*gammaria* Möschler, 1881  
*micca* (Druce, 1892)  
*corata* (Schaus, 1901)  
*coronata* (Warren, 1904)  
*costa* Poole, 1987  
*delauta* (Warren, 1907)  
*derecha* Poole, 1987  
*dorsipunctata* (Warren, 1900)  
*dularia* Poole, 1987  
*exquisita* (Thierry-Mieg, 1894)  
*exquisitata* Kay & Lamont, 1927 [misspelling]  
*fusaria* (Walker, 1860)  
*adrastaria* (Oberthür, 1883)  
*egens* Dognin, 1912  
*nasuta* (Warren, 1895)  
*heralda* Poole, 1987  
*idola* Poole, 1987  
*incisa* (Dognin, 1889)  
*infantilis* (Warren, 1897)  
*iraza* Poole, 1987  
*kaybina* Poole, 1987  
*lessema* (Schaus, 1901)  
*lignata* (Warren, 1897)  
*lindigi* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)  
*curvistigma* Dognin, 1912  
*indistincta* (Warren, 1908)  
*melissa* (Druce, 1892)

- subochreatea* (Warren, 1900)
- mnasilaria* (Oberthür, 1912)
- nigra* (Warren, 1904)
- odonaria* (Oberthür, 1883)
- orosata* Poole, 1987
- parambensis* Dognin, 1907
- pinsa* Poole, 1987
- plagodiata* (Warren, 1897)
- pobrata* Poole, 1987
- polygonaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)
- protea* Poole, 1987
- radiosaria* (Hulst, 1886)
  - apapinaria* (Dyar, 1908)
  - fulvata* (Warren, 1905)
  - metzaria* (Dyar, 1909)
  - muricolor* Warren, 1900
  - rectissima* (Dyar, 1910)
- rapta* Prout, 1928 [CR?]
- rosota* Poole, 1987
- rotundata* (Warren, 1900)
- rumina* (Druce, 1892)
- saturata* (Walker, 1867)
  - emmaria* (Oberthür, 1883)
- simila* Poole, 1987
- solitaria* (Schaus, 1911)
- spongiata* (Guenée, [1858])
- triplunata* (Prout, 1911)
- stuposaria* (Guenée, [1858])
  - marcaria* (Oberthür, 1883)
  - trilli* (Butler, 1881)
- tabitha* (Maassen, 1890)
  - rogenhoferi* (Druce, 1892)
  - saturata* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)
- vecina* (Schaus, 1901)
- xylinaria* (Guenée, [1858])
- 7 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed
- "*PETELIA*" Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 [excluded species]
  - cariblanca* Schaus, 1911
  - fumida* (Schaus, 1913)
  - nigriplaga* Schaus, 1901
  - nigrivestita* Schaus, 1911
  - pallidula* Schaus, 1911 [near or synonym of *Oenoptila interrupta* Warren]
  - purpurea* Warren, 1904
  - umbrosa* Schaus, 1911
  - vinasaria* Schaus, 1911
  - 3 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed
- PHEROTESIA* Schaus, 1901
  - alterata* Warren, 1905
  - caeca* Rindge, 1964

*funnebris* (Schaus, 1912)  
*malinaria malinaria* Schaus, 1900 [1901]  
*potens* Warren, 1905  
*parallelaria* Dognin, 1916  
*ralla* Rindge, 1990  
*supplanaria* (Dyar, 1913)  
3 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**PHRYGIONIS** Hübner, [1825] 1816  
*BYSSODES* Guenée, [1858]  
*CHRYSOTAENIA* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855  
*RATIARIA* Walker, 1861  
*paradoxata steelorum* Brown, Donahue & Miller, 1991  
*platinata naevia* (Druce, 1892)  
*polita* (Cramer, 1780)  
*amblopa* Prout, 1933  
*appropriata* Walker, 1861  
*metaxantha* Walker, 1861  
*modesta* Warren, 1904  
*modesta marta* Prout, 1933  
*sestertiana* Prout, 1933  
*stenotaenia* Prout, 1933  
*stenotaenia isthmia* Prout, 1933  
*stenotaenia miura* Prout, 1933  
*privignaria* Guenée, [1858]  
*incolorata restituta* Prout, 1933

**PHYLE** Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] 1850/1858  
*arcuosaria* Herrich-Schäffer, [1855]  
*facetaria* Guenée, [1858] nomen nudum  
*cartago* Rindge, 1990  
*infusca* Rindge, 1990 [CR?]  
*schausaria* (H. Edwards, 1884)  
*subfulva* Herbulot, 1982

**PHYLLODONTA** Warren, 1894  
*cataphracta* Prout, 1931  
*druciata* Schaus, 1901  
*flabellaria* (Thierry-Mieg, 1894)  
*indeterminata* Schaus, 1901  
*canniata* Schaus, 1901  
*latrata* (Guenée, [1858])  
*matalia* (Druce, 1891)  
*succedens* (Walker, 1860)  
*nolckeniata* (Snellen, 1874)  
*tinareta* (Druce, 1898)

**PHYSOCLEORA** Warren, 1897  
*minuta* (Druce, 1898) **comb. n.** [from *Hypomecis*] [junior homonym of *Physocleora minuta* (Warren, 1897)]  
*pauper* Warren, 1897

*pulverata* Warren, 1907

*taeniata* Warren, 1907 [CR?]

2 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**PITYEJA** Walker, 1861

*APLORAMA* Warren, 1904

*histrionaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1853)

*bellaria* (Walker, 1861)

*fulvida* (Warren, 1909)

*magnifica* (Bastelberger, 1909)

*pura* (Warren, 1894)

*tigridata* (Warren, 1909)

**POLLA** Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

*hemeraria* Dyar, 1910

**PROCHOERODES** Grote, 1883

*AESCHROPTERYX* Butler, 1883

*CHAERODES* Guenée, [1858] [misspelling of *Choerodes*]

*CHOERODES* Guenée, [1858] [junior homonym of *Choerodes* Leidy, 1852]

*flexilinea* (Warren, 1904) **comb. n.**

*marciana* (Druce, 1891) **comb. n.**

*martina* (Druce, 1891) **comb. n.**

*onustaria* (Hübner, 1832) **comb. n.**

*incaudata* (Guenée, [1858])

*invisata* (Guenée, [1858])

*palindiaria* (Walker, 1860)

*pilosa* (Warren, 1897)

*bolivari* (Oberthür, 1911)

*germaini* (Oberthür, 1911)

*striata* (Stoll, [1790]) **comb. n.**

*asyllusaria* (Walker, 1860)

*mattogrossaria* (Oberthür, 1911)

*praecurvata* (Warren, 1904)

*tetragonata* (Guenée, [1858]) **comb. n.**

*bifilaria* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)

*invariaria* (Walker, 1860)

*sectata* (Oberthür, 1911)

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**PSILOSETIA** Warren, 1900

*pura* Warren, 1900

**PYRINIA** Hübner, 1818

*arxata* Druce, 1892 [CR?]

*augustata* (Oberthür, 1912) [CR?]

*divalis* (Druce, 1898)

*hilaris* (Warren, 1906) syn. n.

*faragita* (Schaus, 1901) [may belong in *Cyclomia*]

*flavida* Dognin, 1918

*helvaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854] 1850-1858) [CR?]

*incensata* Walker, [1863]  
*itunaria* Walker, 1860  
    *parata* (Oberthür, 1912)  
    *subapicata* Dognin, 1934  
*megara* Druce, 1892  
*optivata* (Guenée, [1858])  
    *fridolinata* (Oberthür, 1912)  
    *rufinaria* Schaus, 1912  
    *saturata* Walker, [1863]  
*punctilinea* Schaus, 1913  
*sanitaria* Schaus, 1901  
*selecta* Schaus, 1912  
5 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

**RHOMBOPTILA** Warren, 1894  
*brantsiata* (Snellen, 1874)

**SABULODES** Guenée, [1858]  
*aegrotata* (Guenée, [1858])  
    *arsesaria* (Walker, 1860)  
        *caberata* form *cottlei* Barnes & Benjamin, 1926  
*arses* Druce, 1891  
*exhonorata* Guenée, [1858] [CR?]  
    *exhornata* Oberthür, 1911  
*loba* Rindge, 1978 [CR?]  
*matrica* Druce, 1891  
*ornatissima* Thierry-Mieg, 1892  
*plauta* Rindge, 1978  
*setosa* Rindge, 1978  
*subalbata* (Dognin, 1914)  
1 further unidentified and possibly undescribed species, placed provisionally in this genus.

"**SABULODES**" [excluded from *Sabulodes* by Rindge, 1978: 288]

*acidaliata* Guenée, [1858] [CR?]  
*arge* Druce, 1891 [revision by D.C. Ferguson, in prep.]  
*arnissa* Druce, 1891  
*bilineata* Warren, 1897  
    *separanda* Dognin, 1913  
*colombiata* Guenée, [1858]  
*exsecrata* Schaus, 1911  
*lineata* Schaus, 1911  
*nubifera* Schaus, 1911  
*rotundata* Dognin, 1918

**SEMIOTHISA** Hübner, 1818  
    **PARASEMIA** Hübner, 1823 [junior homonym of *Parasemia* Hübner, [1820] 1816]  
*arenisca* (Dognin, 1896)  
    *areniscoïdes* (Dognin, 1896)  
    *inexcisa* Warren, 1897  
    *sarda* (Warren, 1906)  
*disceptata* (Walker, 1861)

*discorptata* Möschler, 1886  
*divergentata* (Snellen, 1874)  
*gambaria* Hübner, 1818  
*percisaria* (Walker, 1861)  
*masonata* Schaus, 1897  
*plurimaculata* Warren, 1906  
*poasaria* Schaus, 1911  
*salsa* Warren, 1905  
*valmonaria* Schaus, 1901  
*aspila* Dognin, 1914  
*discata* Schaus, 1901

"*SEMIOTHISA*" [excluded species]

*praegrandis* Bastelberger, 1907 [Macarini but of uncertain generic affinity; see Scoble & Krüger, in prep.]

*SERICOPTERA* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

*RIPULA* Guenée, [1858]  
*area* (Cramer, [1775])  
*arearia* (Hübner, [1825])  
*areata* (Fabricius?, 1781?)  
*reducta* Warren, 1909  
*chiffa* (Thierry-Mieg, 1905) [CR?]  
*discolor* Warren, 1909  
*mahometaria* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853  
*mexicaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*SICYA* Guenée, [1858]

*aurunca* Druce, 1892

*directaria* Guenée, [1858]

*bala* Druce, 1892 [this synonymy, by Beutelspacher (1988: 475) is dubious]

*macularia mexicola* Dyar, 1922

*inquinata* Warren, 1897 [treated as a junior synonym of *directaria* by Beutelspacher (1988: 475) but probably a good species]

3 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

*SIMENA* Walker, 1856

*luctifera* Walker, 1856

*aequinoctialis* (Boisduval, 1870)

*joaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*SIMOPTERYX* Warren, 1894

*torquataria* (Walker, 1860)

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

*SPHACELODES* Guenée, [1858]

*BROTIS* Hübner, 1823 [junior homonym of *Brotis* Hübner, [1821] 1816]

*SPHAECELODES* Hulst, 1896 [misspelling]

*SPHOECELODES* Neave, 1940 [misspelling]

*quadrilineata* (Warren, 1900)

*tenebrosa* (Dognin, 1913)

*vulneraria* (Hübner, 1823)  
*floridensis* Holland, 1884

**STENALCIDIA** Warren, 1897

*farinosa* Warren, 1897 [CR?]  
*inclinataria* (Walker, 1860)  
*micaya* Dognin, 1900  
*plenaria* (Walker, 1860)  
*pulverosa* Warren, 1897  
*quisquilaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
*homonica* Schaus, [date untraced]  
*sanguistellata* Schaus, 1933  
*vacillaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
*perspectata* (Walker, [1863])

**STIBARACTIS** Warren, 1894

*dioptris* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875

**SYNECTA** Warren, 1897

*duplicata* Warren, 1900

**SYNNOMOS** Guenée, [1858]

*firmamentaria* Guenée, [1858]  
*gabraria* (Walker, 1860)  
*gracililinea* (Warren, 1905)  
*urota* (Druce, 1898)  
*vesta* (Druce, 1898)

**TARMA** Rindge, 1983

*theodora* (Thierry-Mieg, 1892)

**TETRACIS** Guenée, [1858]

*belides* Druce, 1892  
*picturata* (Schaus, 1911)

**TETRAGONODES** Guenée, [1858]

*anopsaria* Guenée, [1858]  
*neon* (Druce, 1892)  
*rufata* Dognin, 1900

"**TETRAGONODES**" [excluded species]

*murcia* (Schaus, 1913) [near or synonym of "*Metanema*" *striolata* Schaus]

**THYRINTEINA** Möschler, 1890

*arnobia* (Stoll, [1782])  
*arnobiaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
*immissus* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)  
*oppositaria* (Walker, 1860)

**THYSANOPYGA** Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

*PACHYDIA* Guenée, [1858]



*abdominaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*agassaria* (Walker, 1860)

*bilbisaria* (Walker, 1860)

*amarantha* Debauche, 1937

*carfinia* (Druce, 1893)

*gauldi* Krüger & Scoble, 1992

*olivescens* Krüger & Scoble, 1992

"*THYSANOPYGA*" [excluded from *Thysanopyga* by Krüger & Scoble, 1992: 116; some of the following species are under revision by D.C. Ferguson]

*casperia* Druce, 1893

*fuscaria* Schaus, 1911

*nicetaria* (Guenée, [1858])

*nigristicta* (Warren, 1857)

*oroanda* (Druce, 1893) [CR?]

*picturata* (Schaus, 1911) [here excluded from *Thysanopyga*]

*proditata* (Walker, 1861)

*fulva* Warren, 1900

*gausaparia* Grote, 1881

*TMETOMORPHA* Warren, 1904

*bitias* (Druce, 1892)

1 further species unidentified and possibly undescribed

*TORNOS* Morrison, 1875

*brutus* Rindge, 1954

*penumbrosa* Dyar, 1915

*punctata* (Druce, 1899)

*spinosus* Rindge, 1954

*TRICHOSTICHIA* Warren, 1895

*bifurcata* (Walker, 1862)

*pexatata* (Möschler, 1881)

*TROTOGONIA* Warren, 1905

*castraria* Jones, 1921

*TROTOPERA* Warren, 1894

*arrhapa* (Druce, 1891)

*olivifera* Prout, 1933

*UREPIONE* Warren, 1895

*quadrilineata* (Walker, [1863])

*GENERA INDET.*

9 species unidentified and possibly undescribed

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